

THE UNION TIMES.

VOL. XXVI.--NO. 7.

UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Spartanburg, S. C. Union, S. C.

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Corner Main and Judgment Streets.

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Dr. H. K. Smith's

Dental Rooms over A. H. Foster & Co's Store. Cocaine used in extracting teeth.

Wm. A. Nicholson & Son,

BANKERS,
NO. 99 MAIN STREET.

UNION HOTEL,

NOS. 80 AND 81 MAIN ST.
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THE UNION TIMES.

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—AND—
GRANITE WORKS

GEORGE GEDDES.

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Merchant's and Planter's

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OF UNION.

Capital stock \$50,000. Surplus \$50,000. Stockholders liabilities, \$50,000.—Total—\$170,000.

OFFICERS.—F. M. Farr, Pres't. A. H. Foster, Vice Pres't. Geo. Munro, Cashier. J. D. Arthur, Ass't Cashier.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

CITY

Oyster Saloon.

I am now running a first-class Oyster Saloon where I will serve Oysters fresh from Norfolk to both gentlemen and ladies every day. The ladies are invited to give me a call. I have a first-class cook, everything is kept neat and clean, and his stews and fries are very tempting.

I have the finest Line of FRENCH CANDIES and plain Candy in town.

I have a full line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO, also cheap cigars. Can sell you four Cigars for 25¢ as good as you can get for double the money anywhere else. The "SEA-BOARD" of which I am the agent, is given up by the best 5¢ Cigar on the market.

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERIES.

Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Meal, Lard, Soda, Starch, a full line of Canned Goods and a general line of Groceries. The largest stock of Pickles in town. The finest Pork Sausage, etc.

Polite attention to customers guaranteed. Give me a call.

Jno. T. Mathis.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

ANNUAL MEETING IN RALEIGH.

Eulogies Upon Leonidas L. Polk, the First President of the Farmers' Alliance—The Gold Bond Issue Discussed.

The Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union met in the annual convention on the 5th inst. at Raleigh, N. C. The hall in which the meetings are held shows among other features of interest, a large picture of L. L. Polk, the first president of this organization and under whose leadership it made its greatest progress and exerted its greatest influence.

United States Senator-elect Marion Butler, president of the National Alliance, called the Council to order and presented Mayor Badger of the city, the address of welcome. The mayor in his remarks referred to the efforts of malignant characters who strive to create prejudices between the laborers of the country, and hoped that the influence of the Alliance might lead to a cessation of all such schemes.

President Newborn of the North Carolina State Alliance welcomed the Council on behalf of the State. He alluded to the efforts of the Alliance to create a union between the Farmers and Anson County (Polk) who worked harder and done more to crush sectionalism in this country than any other man who ever lived in it.

Responses were made by H. L. Lewis of South Dakota, ex-president of the organization, and L. E. Dean of New York. Mr. Lewis referred to the home expressed by Mayor Badger that efforts might be directed toward creating out of any sentiment leading to a union between the Farmers and laborers of city and country, and said: "Whatever of that kind of unionism may exist cannot be traced to us, and it is not our fault." He charged that demagogues for political purposes were guilty of seeking to impress upon the city laborer and workingman the notion that the Alliance was an organization whose purpose was to make the residents of cities pay high prices for the products of the farm and get rid of the surplus of that kind and attribute the cause of any existing antagonism to sources of that character. He said the Alliance had, since 1890, reached the country that it would reach, and he declared that "under the existing system the worst has not yet been seen." He said that there would be no profranchise or regularity of any kind in general and public affairs, until the demand of the Alliance were put into operative force. He paid a high tribute to L. L. Polk, the first president of the order.

Mr. Dean, known as "Farmer" Dean, delivered an impassioned and eloquent speech in response to the address of welcome. He referred to the fact that "a place of light which had come Northward from the sunny South and had what all the benevolent orders and even the church had failed to accomplish; that was to pierce through the fog of the past and present and make a proclamation of brotherhood which was accepted by those who heard it. With us, he said, there is no Mason and Dixon's line.

He referred to the moral and economic condition of this State. He said that "the most neglected and poorest of the South is only 50 percent of the North. North Carolina is only 50 percent of New York State. There are three million people in the South who are without property, and one of the problems of the Alliance is to show these people and those situated like them how to dispose of their time and labor.

He referred to the absence of a governmental provision in North Carolina and expressed delight at so national a governmental provision. It presented a stoppage of measures which might be desired among the people and left the legislative body a power which it might not have in other States. He said that "the only way which might be even stronger might be to have a national government which would not be crushed by the people.

At the evening session of the Convention the following resolutions on the currency question were adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly request that a national bond issue be determined upon by the President of the United States, and whereas in our opinion existing statutes laws do not authorize such issues, we therefore present our suggestions to the President of the United States, and request that the government government to meet such pressing contingencies by the plain terms of existing laws; therefore,

Resolved, That this National Council of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union in regular annual session assembled enter our solemn and most earnest protest against such issue.

Resolved, That in view of the administration be urged to employ the option allowed by law, and lay out silver, as well as gold, when coins demanded for the Treasury notes.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the government to be responsible to its own interest, bearing full legal tender Treasury notes.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 6.—The Supreme Council of the Farmers Alliance decided to take action to-day on the plan proposed by the National Federation of Farmers for merging the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union into one grand union. The council endorsed the Phillips bill introduced in the national House of Representatives on January 11, 1895. This bill provides for the appointment, by the President, of a national commission to collect information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital. It is to be called "The Industrial Commission" and is to consist of a number of members to be appointed by the President, and the President will appoint five representatives of labor, five representatives of agriculture, and five representatives of business. Each one of the divisions of the commission to appoint five members to make up the whole number of the commission. A majority of the President's appointees shall not belong to any one of the political parties

which took part in the last Presidential election, and the divisions of five shall not make their appointments of two members, each from the same political party. The President is empowered to remove any member of the commission for neglect of duty. The commission shall convene in the city of Washington sixty days after appointment and shall elect one of its members president. The duty of the commission shall be to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, labor, to agriculture and to business and recommend to Congress such legislation as it may deem best upon those subjects, and shall suggest such laws as will harmonize conflicting interests and be equitable to the laborer, the employer, the producer and the consumer. The salary and mileage of the commission shall be the same as that of members of the House of Representatives, but the total cost of the commission shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars per year.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 7.—The cornerstone of a handsome monument to be erected in honor of Col. L. L. Polk, the first president of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, was laid here today. The Masonic Grand Lodge of the State officiated, and the ceremonies were participated in by the Supreme Council of the Alliance. The address was made by the speaker in the face of the most forbidding and bitterest weather experienced here in years. A driving sleet has fallen nearly all day. This, however, did not prevent a large attendance of an estimated 1,000 persons. The address was made by the speaker in the face of the most forbidding and bitterest weather experienced here in years. A driving sleet has fallen nearly all day. This, however, did not prevent a large attendance of an estimated 1,000 persons. The address was made by the speaker in the face of the most forbidding and bitterest weather experienced here in years. A driving sleet has fallen nearly all day. This, however, did not prevent a large attendance of an estimated 1,000 persons.

A BIG HAUL OF LIQUOR.
The Dispensary Constables Enforce a Strict Prohibition in Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 7.—Slick moonshiners who have for years been making a study of ingenious methods to evade the United States revenue laws are not in it with South Carolina dispensary law evaders.

For years they have lived right in the heart of South Carolina's capital, which was almost in the bowels of the earth—a fair which reveals that of the North Carolina moonshiners who lived through a river's waters to reach the market of their article of distillation. It was away down under the cellar of the grocery store of Messrs. Platt, Hook & Shull, and the whole construction of the underground tunnel, particularly the manner of concealing the way of entrance, was the same of ingenuity.

About 21,300 of liquor was bagged, for between 300 and 400 gallons of good liquor were found and confiscated.

The search of the place was made by the constables and the moonshiners. The owners of the store refused to allow the officers to go into the store, but opened up the cellar. The building is a very long one, and the cellarway the officers were ushered in a run on about half way. The moonshiners were then doing, however, for they sent for shovels and spades and began to dig into the wall of earth. After digging forward about six feet their instruments struck and they soon got into the rest of the cellar. They went in and search all around.

On one side, next to the brick wall, was what appeared to be the solid foundation of a large chimney running up through the building. On the other side of the chimney, they soon began to dig into the brick, and in a short time they gazed through and by the flickering light of a candle they could see that the chimney was a false one; that inside a ladder ran up and down, and there was a long bar with all the necessities inside. They cut the bar larger and got inside. They could see the bottom of an ingenious trapdoor in the floor above, which could not be detected above, as it was covered by a wooden floor.

But the liquor had not been found, and the real ingenuity of the hiding place was yet to be seen. The constables looked around the inside walls of the chimney and towards the outer wall, they finally discovered a door about four feet high. They broke this door down and stood at the mouth of a long, dark tunnel running back to the bowels of the earth. A man could almost stand erect in the neatly constructed tunnel. Then the exploration of the tunnel began. The constables went on and on until they struck a point where the tunnel divided and branched in opposite directions, and then the liquor was in sight. There were about forty feet of tunneling, and the earth taken out had been used to make the false back to the cellar. It took the constables several hours to get all the liquor in the tunnel out. And there was lots of it. In all the constables estimates they got nearly 400 gallons.

The Knights of Honor is an organization which is rapidly becoming very strong in the State of South Carolina. There are now sixty-four lodges in this State, with a total membership of 3,000. This order pays a death benefit of \$2,000 to the family of a deceased member.

The Langley Manufacturing Company contemplates making considerable addition to the mill at Langley. Another story will be added to the old plan and an addition will also be built in the quadrangle between the mill and new portions. These additions will add to the capacity of the Langley mill.

We have the authority of a gentleman who has been in the State of South Carolina, having rights and interests to be guarded by the fundamental law of the State.

We invite all patriots and thinking people of all parties and classes to join in this patriotic effort.

Let the Republicans begin immediately the work of organizing. It is their duty and privilege now to do a great work for the State which has been in so many respects a kind mother to them, and we do not believe they will flinch. Let them rally and do their part like men, trusting to the sense of justice and the intelligent

self-interest of the people to make their final appeal effective.

The Democratic party has been repudiated by the country and by those in this State who have claimed to represent it. Its record in New York is a record of charges against its administration brought from responsible sources here stop it from claiming to be the representative and guardian of political purity. The cries of "white supremacy" and "negro rule" are simply exhausted bugaboo which will frighten no man who thinks and are used only by shallow politicians for purposes of deceit. The Republican masses of South Carolina will rally once more for the liberties and rights of the people, the safety of the State and for the maintenance of republican principles and free government.

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THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.
The Radical Cohorts Getting Ready for a Fight—An Assault Upon the Democracy of South Carolina.

The Republican State Convention which met in Columbia on the 16th inst. adopted the following platform:

We are in favor of moderate and reasonable protection for American labor and American capital against the cheaper labor and cheaper capital of other countries.

We are in favor of sound, full value money, whether of gold, silver or paper currency, for all classes of the people, for the "bread-winner," as well as for the capitalist, for the poor laborer in his hut, as well as for the millionaire in his palace.

We are in favor of a free and fair ballot in all public elections, and an honest count of the votes cast, for all classes of citizens, whether native or foreign born, whether white or colored.

These we regard as the fundamental principles of the national Republican platform, and we believe they are in no sense sectional, and in no way hostile or inimical to the best interests of the South or of our own State. But in local State affairs our position is peculiar, and we are under the necessity of accommodating ourselves to the situation. We have for years been deprived of any voice in our State government by unjust election laws and by fraud and trickery openly practiced.

In elections we have gently submitted to this wrong, hoping for the return of a more liberal and just sentiment among our Democratic fellow citizens. We are glad to observe that this long hoped for change of sentiment seems to be taking place among our worthy people, and we would by no act of ours, nor check its progress, on the contrary we would promote and encourage its development in every way possible.

But while this more just sentiment has been slowly gaining ground on the one hand, on the other an extreme faction has suddenly sprung into existence, and by worse than dubious methods has gained full possession of the reins of our State government, the executive, the legislative, and, worst of all, the judiciary. This now dominant, exultant and utterly unscrupulous faction, proposes for the purpose of perpetuating its own power, to permanently disfranchise the mass of the republican voters, by a change in the fundamental law of the State. Not content with temporary disfranchisement, by means of unjust election laws, partisan management of elections, and the use of the vote, it proposes to make this disfranchisement permanent by a change in our State Constitution. Its purpose in this respect is not left in doubt, but is open and avowed during the late campaign for the State by the "boss" faction. With this in view a factional Legislature provided for a constitutional convention and factional managers of elections "counted it in" by the members of the United States Congress in the "Mississippi plan," which leaves in the hands of three or five men in each State the power in deciding the right to vote. This has never been passed on by the United States Courts and is in all probability illegal.

Whether it be so or not, every interest of every free man and the reason of every thinking man must revolt against a system so contrary to every principle of republican form of government and so inevitably leading to tyranny and corruption. Whatever may be the design or the pretext, such a system must bring the extermination of all parties and factions save the administration which may happen to be in power, leaving it unrestrained by any fear of the people or sense of responsibility to them.

We call on the Republicans of the State to organize and register to a man that they may be in position to cooperate in electing a constitutional convention which will be responsible to and will represent the people and will protect the rights and the interests of all.

We comment that wherever men of that kind are suggested they are voted for by all Republicans regardless of their party, or factional alliances; and that our votes be given to men whom we can trust and men the masses of the people can trust, and who will feel that we are all citizens of South Carolina, having rights and interests to be guarded by the fundamental law of the State.

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self-interest of the people to make their final appeal effective.

A. H. Foster, Union, S. C. and J. H. Spear, Keilton, S. C.

IS SELLING THE LEWIS SHOE (For Men) AT Three Dollars

The Policy is good for 90 DAYS.

Do you know that a 100. policy goes with every pair of these shoes?

force until it has been submitted to and ratified by the legal voters of the State.

2. The constitution should make no discrimination, civil or political, against any class of citizens (on account of race or color.)

3. It should provide for the equal participation of the two leading political parties in the management and control of elections.

4. It should make no reduction of the present special tax for public school purposes, but rather the contrary. Nor should it increase the poll tax, that being discrimination against the poor man be white or black.

The foregoing are expressive in brief of the principles and ideas on which we propose to organize and make the contest purely and simply in defense of our rights as Republicans and as citizens; and we most earnestly urge upon every Republican entitled to vote to spare no pains to procure a registration certificate in order to be able to vote on election day.

In conclusion we would earnestly appeal to all honest and patriotic citizens and who are opposed to our present arbitrary and tyrannical rule, to organize promptly and to assume the leadership against the present dominant faction, for the purpose of restoring to our poor, unfortunate State a government fair, just and impartial to all classes of her citizens, a government responsive to the people, by the people and for the people.

BONDS TO BE ISSUED.
President Cleveland Sends Another Special Message to Congress.

To the Congress of the United States.

Since my recent communication to the Congress calling attention to our financial condition, and suggesting legislation which I deemed essential to our national welfare and credit, the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued.

As a precaution, therefore, against the possibility of a timely legislative aid, through Congressional action, existing preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage, in default of better means, such executive authority as may, without additional legislation, be exercised for the purpose of reinforcing and maintaining in our treasury an adequate and safe gold reserve. In the judgment of those especially charged with this responsibility, the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation is so uncertain, that it is deemed prudent thus far on the part of the Congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the secretary of the treasury in the premises, as to enjoin immediate executive action of the facilities now at hand.

Therefore, in pursuance of section 3700 of the revised statutes, the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking, whereby bonds of the United States, authorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin, thirty years after their date with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum to the amount of little less than sixty-two millions and four hundred thousand dollars, and to something more than one hundred millions of dollars. Such premium is to be allowed to the government upon the bonds as to fix the rate of interest upon the amount of gold realized at the rate of three and three-fourths per cent per annum.

At least one half of the gold to be obtained is to be supplied from abroad, which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction. The privilege is especially reserved to the government to substitute at our will, in ten days from this date, in lieu of the 4 per cent coin bonds, other bonds in terms payable in gold and bearing only 3 per cent of the issue of the same should, in the meantime, be authorized by the Congress.

The arrangement thus completed which after careful inquiry appears in present circumstances and considering all the objects desired, to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors between bonds made payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold in favor of the latter as is represented by three-fourths of a cent in annual interest.

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In the agreement just concluded, the annual saving to the government of 3 per cent gold bonds should be substituted for 4 per cent coin bonds under the privilege reserved, would be five hundred and thirty-nine thousand, amounting in thirty years, or at the maturity of the bonds, to sixteen million, one hundred and seventy-four thousand, seven hundred and seventy dollars.

Of course, there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to redemption in gold of the bonds of the government which are made payable in coin. Therefore the discrimination in the judgment of investors between our bond obligations payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that whatever may be our views on the subject, the sentiments or preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing our bonds for gold are not subject to